What is product stewardship?

Product stewardship is an environmental and economic management strategy

- Manufacturers take responsibility for their products at the end-of-life
- Programs involve recycling and/or safe disposal of unwanted products
- Costs are shifted from local governments to the users and producers of the product
- Efficient and cohesive private sector systems are created that are effective in providing and promoting accessible end-of-life management systems for their products









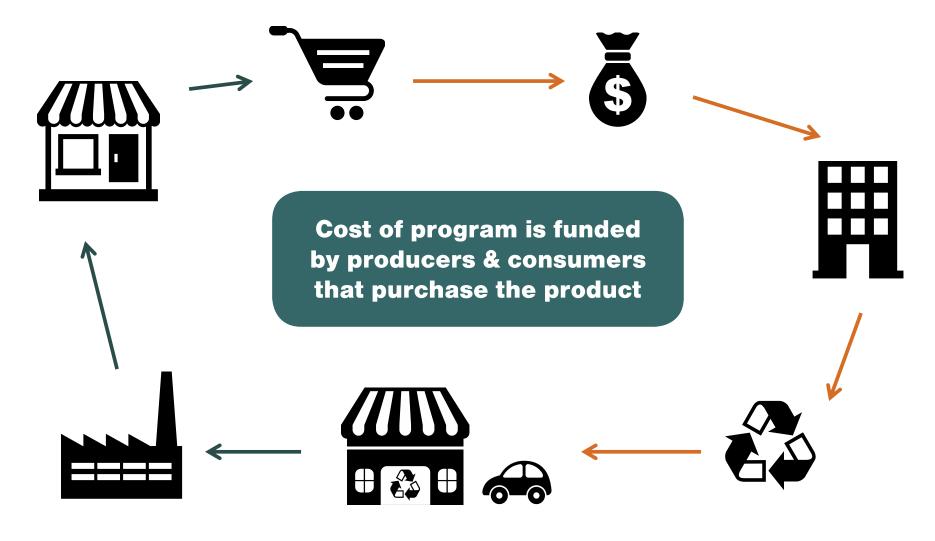








How does product stewardship work?



















Existing Programs in Washington State



Launch: January 1, 2009

More than 350 collection sites

Over 363 million lbs. recycled

More than 125 private-sector jobs created

COMPUTERS & TVs



MERCURY-CONTAINING LIGHTS

- Launch: January 1, 2015
- More than 220 collection sites
- Over 3 million lights recycled



Passed 2017, will be established by 2020 for each region of the state.

Solar PV Modules

Financing and Costs



COMPUTERS & TVs

- Cost Internalization.
- Covers costs of collection, transport, processing, promotion.
- Average cost per lb. about \$.28 now, compared to \$.35 for gov. programs in 2008.
- ~\$8.3M in 2017, ~\$98.16M overall.
 - Env. Handling Charge at point of sale = \$.95 each bulb or tube.
- PROBLEMS technologies going extinct, government oversight of fee.
- Does not cover full cost of collection, just supplies, transport, processing.



MERCURYCONTAINING LIGHTS

















Local Programs in Washington State



Pharmaceuticals



Established:

- King County
- Snohomish County
 Passed and Coming:
- Pierce County
- Kitsap County
- Clallam County
- Whatcom County

We Need a State-wide Program!

HB 1047

Protecting the public's health by creating a system for safe and secure collection and disposal of unwanted medications.

http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1047&Year=2017









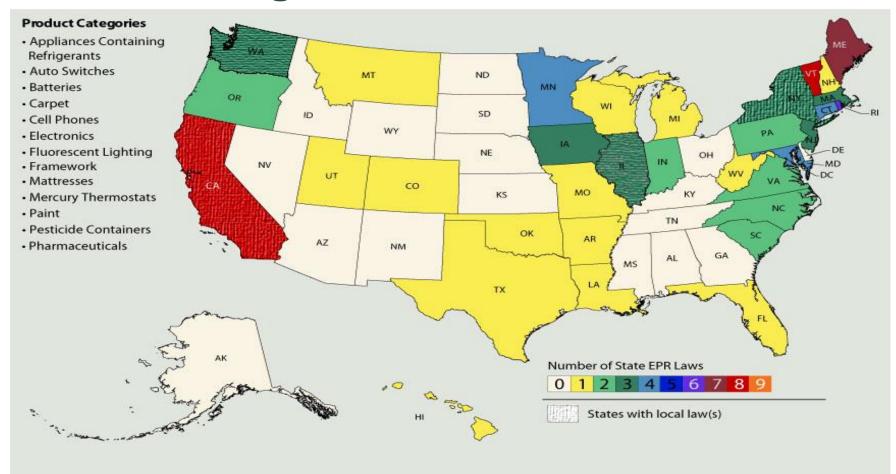








Programs Across the U.S.



Source: Product Stewardship Institute, Inc. (2017)

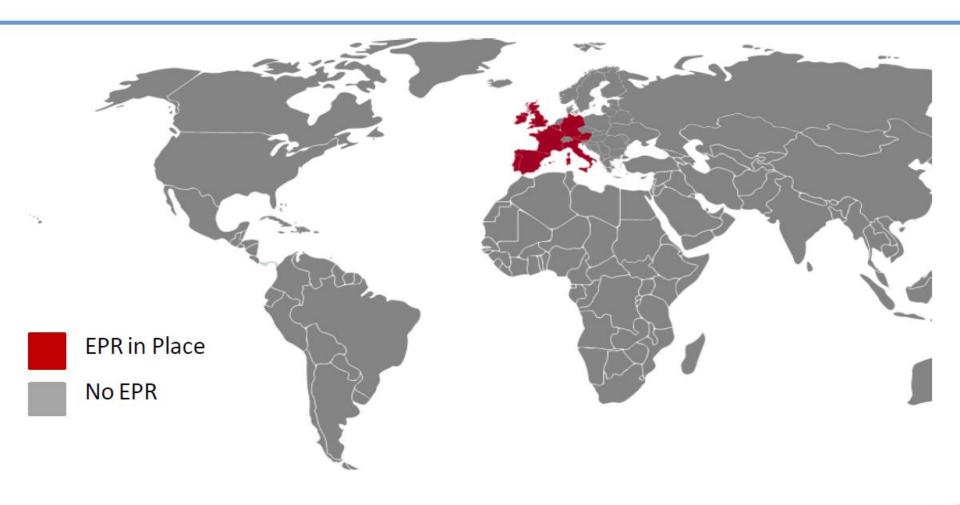
There are currently 10 states with "Bottle Bills" (container deposit laws). These systems are highly effective at recovering beverage containers and providing high quality recovered materials to recycling markets that create jobs. Bottle Bills shift responsibility upstream to container producers but differ among states in the roles and responsibilities assigned to manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and state governments.

The map does not include other laws that contribute to the appropriate management of products, such as disposal bans and sales bans on products containing toxic materials, deposit fees that may be redeemed when the consumer recycles the product, policies requiring retailers to collect products for recycling, and policies requiring the purchase of environmentally preferable products.

Programs Across Canada – Over 200

| Stewardship Programs in Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----|-------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|
| ★ In-Place (Regulated)★ In-Place (Voluntary)◆ Pending (Regulated) | Small Appliances | Oil | Tires | Organics | Beverage Container Deposits | Packaging & Printed Paper | Used Paint | Printed Materials | Electronics | Fluorescents | Batteries | Household Special | Pharmaceuticals | Needles / Sharps | Autos | Milk Containers | Commercial Pesticide Cntrs | Agricultural bags & twine | Mercury Containing Equip | Cell Phones | Anti-freeze | Single-use retail bags |
| Newfoundland | | * | * | | * | • | * | | * | | * | | | | * | • | • | * | * | * | * | |
| Nova Scotia | | * | * | * | * | • | * | * | * | | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | |
| New Brunswick | | * | * | | * | | * | | * | | * | | * | | * | * | * | * | * | • | * | |
| P.E.I | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Quebec | | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | | * | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Ontario | | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | * | | * | * | * | |
| Manitoba | * | * | * | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Saskatchewan | | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | | * | | * | | * | * | * | | * | * | * | |
| Alberta | | * | * | | * | | * | | * | | * | | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| British Columbia | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | • | * | | * | * | * | |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | * | | | | * | | | | | | | * | | | | * | | * |
| Yukon | • | | * | * | * | * | | | • | | | | | | | | | | | • | | |

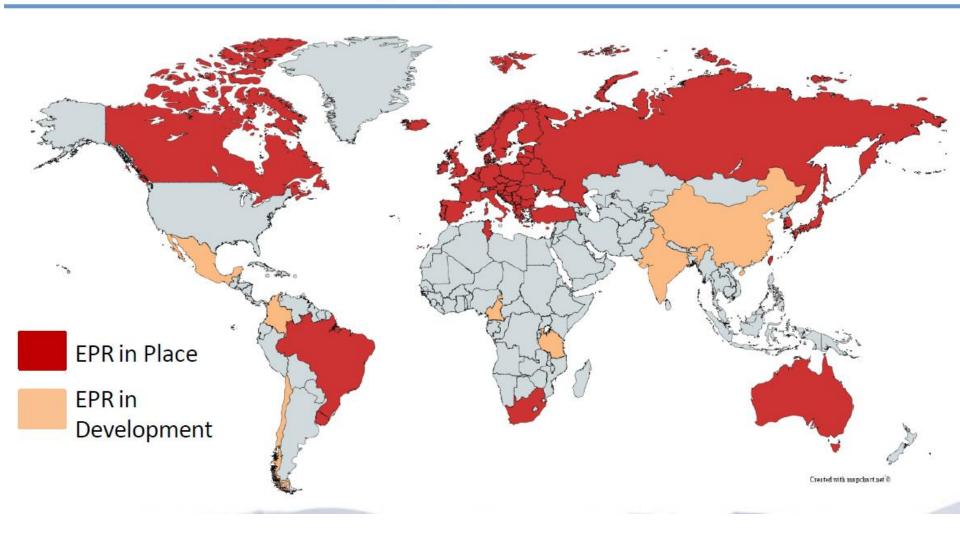
Packaging EPR in 2000



Note: First EPR Law was in Germany - 1992

Source: Victor Bell, EPI

Packaging EPR in 2015



Source: Victor Bell, EPI